ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

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[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Democratic and Anti Know Nothing Meeting in Haywood.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Delegates from the different election precincts met in the Court House in Waynesville on Saturday 31st of May; and on motion of Col. John L. Smith, David Howell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and N. J. Roberts requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to select a suitable person to represent the Democrats and Anti Know Nothings of the county of Haywood in the approaching contest for the Legislature and the Sheriffalty. He said he was glad to see all the Delegates in attendance, with their armor girded on, ready for the fight. He congratulated the Convention on the good feeling that seemed to pervade the ranks of the Democracy, as evidenced by the tremendous gathering on this occasion. Here they are, said he, from every portion of the county in great numbers, determined by their united and patriotic efforts to save the Constitution and secure a glorious and permanent victory in August and November next. After he had concluded his remarks, Maj. Robert Boyd offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all Democrats and Anti Know Nothings from the different districts in the county who are present, and are in good standing and fellowship with the party, be requested to come forward and take seats in the Convention and participate in its deliberations.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted, and about two hundred and fifty gentlemen came forward and took seats in the Convention.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of thirteen to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen: Col. John L. Smith, Banister Turner, William Allen, Maj. Robt. Boyd, H. C. Lee, George Williamson, James Green, W. C. Hill, Hiram McCrackin, Jos. McCabe, James Johnson, Thomas S. Edwards, and Absalom Henson.

During the absence of the committee, Gen. W. L. Davis addressed the Convention, and took occasion to thank his friends for the honorable mention of his name in connection with the office of Sheriff. He said it always afforded him pleasure to yield to the wishes of his friends, when he could do so, but on this occasion circumstances over which he had no control would not allow him to suffer his name to go before the Convention. He would support the nominees of the Convention.

The committee returned and through their chairman, Col. Smith, reported the following resolutions, which were read and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the platform of principles laid down by the Democratic party of this State in its recent Convention held in the city of Raleigh.

2. *Resolved*, That we hereby ratify the nomination of Thomas Bragg for the office of Governor, and pledge ourselves to our Democratic and Anti Know Nothing brethren throughout the State to use all honorable means to secure his triumphant re-election.

3. *Resolved*, That the course pursued by our able and talented Representative, Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, in the present Congress of the United States, meets with our warmest commendation, and eminently entitles him in our opinion to the confidence of all good and true States Rights, Constitution loving patriots every where.

4. *Resolved*, That William H. Thomas, of Jackson, is our first choice for Senator for this District.

5. *Resolved*, That this Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, and also a candidate for the Sheriffalty of this county.

Col. Smith then arose and said, that as there was but one individual spoken of by the party as a candidate for the Commons, it was unnecessary to vote by ballot, and he would therefore offer the following resolution, and he hoped every member of the Convention would vote when the question was put by the Chair:

Resolved, That DR. SAMUEL L. LOVE be the nominee of this Convention for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by acclamation.

The Chair appointed a committee consisting of Banister Turner and George Williamson, Esq'rs, to wait on Dr. Love and inform him of his nomination by the Convention and request his acceptance of the same.

In a few minutes the committee returned, accompanied by Dr. Love, who thanked his Democratic and Anti Know Nothing friends for the honor conferred, and said that altho' the result of the deliberations of the Convention was not unexpected to him, yet he had hoped that some other individual better qualified than himself would have been the choice of the Convention. For him to accept the nomination under any circumstances whatever was a great sacrifice on his part; nevertheless he was one of those who believed that when a man's friends called upon him to serve them in any honorable capacity, it was his duty to accede to their wishes. He accepted the nomination and pledged himself that if our banner trailed in the dust on the first Thursday in August it should not be the result of a want of energy on his part.

On motion of W. C. Hill, F. M. DAVIS, Esq., was unanimously declared the nominee of the Convention for the office of Sheriff.

Mr. Davis being present, came forward and accepted the nomination, and said that whatever might be the fate of the party he was willing to share it.

George Williamson, Esq., who had been an old line Whig, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as "eternal vigilence is the price of liberty," each and every member of this Convention shall consider himself a vigilent committee man, to watch the movements of the Dark Lauterns or Know Nothings, and see that justice be done our cause and candidates in the coming contest, and as far as he may be able, rid the country of every species of Jacobinism, under whatever name disguised, which has or may slip in amongst us, seeking to control the will and conscience of our fellow citizens by the imposition of horrid oaths and monstrous penalties and denunciations.

At this stage of the proceedings Banister Turner, Esq., addressed the meeting with marked ability and effect, in a speech of two hours length. He warned his friends to have nothing to do with Know Nothingism. Those of them who were in the Order he exhorted to come out; and those who were out, he hoped would never go in. It was no place for a State Rights man;—he had tried it.—Through the influence of gentlemen whom he took to be his friends, he was prevailed upon in an evil hour to join it. But he was not allowed to know anything about its grand machinery and dangerous purposes until he got in, and when he got in he was obliged to keep dark and say nothing about its inside doings. He would say nothing now about them; but of its platform and its principles he *would* speak. He denounced the party as sectional, and said the South would never look to it for the protection of her rights;—if she did, she would look in vain. He showed what the Order was in the Northern States, where its chief strength is—and asked if a man could be found in Haywood who could so far forget himself as to act with such a party. He then took up the Democratic platform, and on this point the "old man" was truly eloquent. He was frequently interrupted by the applause of the Convention.

The Convention was also addressed by Amos Plott, Esq., in one of his happiest efforts.

It was Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Asheville News and Raleigh Standard.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

DAVID HOWELL, Ch'n.

N. J. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

Blue Ridge Rail Road.

We are informed that the President and Chief Engineer, Col. Gwynn, attended at Anderson, between the 10th and 15th inst., to let out the tunnels and bridge Masonry in S. Carolina and Georgia. A number of responsible contractors were present from Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

The longest (the Stump House) tunnel was let to Mr. George Collyer. His long experience in tunnelling in England, and his successful construction of several difficult tunnels on the Pennsylvania Central and North Pennsylvania Roads, justified confidence in the high testimonials of his ability which he produced from the engineers on the Pennsylvania Roads.

The Saddle and Middle tunnels, in South Carolina, were let to Messrs. Lincoln & Humbird, contractors, from Virginia. These gentlemen also brought very satisfactory testimonials of their fitness to construct the tunnels they undertook.

One of the Georgia tunnels was let to a responsible citizen of Georgia. An offer for the other, on very favorable terms, was received also from a resident of Georgia, and Col. Gwynn expected on his route up the road, to close that contract.

The last two contractors, although they have not had the same experience as the others, have been for some time at work on the road; one of them on the approach to the tunnel which he has taken, and the other in the construction of culverts and in grading. The energy and perseverance they have exhibited during their operations on the road, justified the highest confidence that they would complete their contracts.

The bridge masonry for the bridges over 26 Mile Creek and 23 Mile Creek, between Anderson and Pendleton, and for Seneca River and Cane Creek, were let to experienced contractors.

The competition for all the work to be let was sufficient, and it is believed that contracts have been made at the lowest rates that could be effected.

Col. Gwynn proposes to erect temporary trestle work over 26 and 23 Mile Creeks, to be used in the carriage of rock and other materials for construction, and to be removed as soon as the masonry is finished and the bridges ready to be put up.

The cost of these trestle work will be more than repaid by the saving in freight of materials for the road, and the employment of the engine and dirt cars in completing the grading.

The cross ties for the part of the road from Anderson to 26 Mile Creek, a distance of six miles, have been contracted for, and iron ordered sufficient to lay the track beyond that stream.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE FINEST HORSE.—Silver Heels is the name of a horse lately purchased by Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, Illinois, for the round sum of $3,000. He is of the highly bred Morgan stock, and is pronounced by competent judges to be the finest specimen of the horse kind now living.

Speech of Senator Benjamin.

Below we publish that portion of Senator Benjamin's speech defining his political position. His patriotic devotion to his country and her dearest interests will be admired by thousands of conservative men north and south. His reasons for acting with the great democratic party are given in a plain and forcible style and will readily commend themselves to the unprejudiced of all parties. We hope no one will lay aside the paper until they have given it a careful perusal:

Mr. President, I have dwelt on this subject longer than I intended—not quite so long as my notes would justify me; but I do not feel able to continue to the end of what I had to say. Before I take my seat, however, I must trespass on the attention of the Senate for a few moments with an explanation of my political position, in order to avoid all misconstruction upon the subject.

When in the month of January, 1852, I was honored by an election to a seat on this floor, there existed but two great parties, divided in opinion upon political questions, differing in their views as to the measures best calculated to promote the common interests of the country, but both united in a devotion to those common interests, both scorning, both rejecting with horror, any proposition tending to instil into the minds of the people the faintest suspicion that the powers of this government could be constitutionally wielded for the exclusive benefit of one section of the country to the exclusive detriment of another.

In the presidential contest which followed no man labored with better will or with more unwearied assiduity than I did in opposition to the election of the present Chief Magistrate. In doing this, I was but faithful to the political antecedents of my entire life—faithful to the principles of that glorious old whig party, which, in my judgement was the true conservative party of the country, adhering to the traditions of the fathers, rejecting every innovation on their time honored precepts, holding up the example of a Washington as the model of a wise administration of public affairs, and whether victorious or vanquished, ever treading the path of duty with unfaltering courage, led by such men as their Clay and their Webster.

In that contest we were beaten—beaten by a majority almost unparalleled in our political annals. One of the principal causes of that defeat is but too well known. The masses of the people of this country could not overcome their invincible repugnance to voting for the gallant Scott, so soon as it was known that he was the favorite candidate of the honorable senator from New York.—Rightly or wrongfully, justly or unjustly, that senator had scceeded in instilling into the minds of the people of fifteen States of this confederacy the deep seated conviction that he was a most dangerous enemy to the harmony of the Union and to the perpetuity of its institutions. The bare suggestion that the election of the whig nominee would be followed by a perilous influence on his part over the councils of the administration sufficed to secure for the democratic nominee an almost undivided southern vote.

Sir, I do not speak my own convictions alone; I speak the convictions of almost every southern leader that I know when I say that a violent opposition on the part of that senator to the election of General Scott would have secured for him many electoral votes which were cast for his democratic rival.

When we met on this floor on the 4th of March, 1853, at the special session convoked by the new President, it became necessary to nominate committees for this body; and in the whig caucus which assembled for that purpose nineteen senators were present. It was a minority, indeed; but a minority whose attitude commanded the respect of even its political opponents. Gracefully yielding to the recently expressed will of the people, yet watchful guardians of the principles of which they were the chosen expounders, they refrained from aught that could bear the semblance of factious opposition, but ever ready to sound the note of alarm whenever, in their judgment, the course or policy of the administration might threaten danger to the interests of the country.

This was the attitude of parties when the honorable senator from Illinois introduced into this body the bill for the organization of the Kansas and Nebraska Territories. Sir, no sooner had the discussion opened upon that bill than some startling developments took place. On an amendment offered to the bill by the honorable senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner,] in which he proposed to strike out everything after the enacting clause, and to insert a provision for the repeal of the fugitive-slave law, six northern whig senators voted for the proposition. As the debates continued in both houses, and the contest grew hot, this further fact was developed—that there was not a member of the whig party North, in either branch, who did not believe in the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and who was not disposed to exercise that power to the exclusion of the South.

A vote like this, given with such unprecedented unanimity, could not be taken by the South for anything but just reflex of the opinion of the constituency represented by those who were in Washington. The discovery of this fact, like the explosion of a mine, rent the whig party into fragments—fragments that no mortal skill can ever reunite, for the cement of a common principle is wanting.

Scarcely had that bill been passed when, amidst the turmoil and confusion created by the excited appeals addressed to northern passions and prejudices by those who assumed the leadership of the opposition to the bill, secret whispers began to be heard of some new organization that was to rise into power from the ruins of both the old parties. Mysterious movements attracted the curiosity of the people. An eager desire to learn what these movements meant operated on weak minds. The paraphernalia of grips and signs, and passwords and degrees, and lodges, tickled the vulgar fancy. Above all, the necessity felt for some central point around which, as a nucleus, all the scattered elements of the opposition to the administration could crystalize into shape or form, lent a sudden growth to the organization. It became formidable. Reflecting men began to inquire what were its objects and purposes. When I returned home to Louisiana I found four-fifths of the whigs enrolled in its ranks, but yet my most earnest inquiry did not succeed in furnishing me information as to the principles of their lodges. Before I left Washington it was said that native Americanism was the leading principle of this party; but others assured me that this was but a mask, and I was told, from parties in whose judgment I had reliance, that the true parents of this new birth were New England prejudices against Catholicism and against slavery. I did not like the parent; I did not believe in the brood.

Mr. BUTLER. Whose speech was that?

Mr. BENJAMIN. Mr. DUNN'S, of Indiana. Mr. President, if further proof were wanting that I had not misconceived nor mistated the objects and purposes of the northern Know Nothings, recent events again at Philadelphia afford the amplest justification for what I said to my people at home. Why, sir, they held a national council, and then they abolished the twelfth section, and the southern delegates retired; then they held a national convention and nominated a candidate suited to the South, and the northern delegates retired.

In the earlier history of this Congress, during the unprecedented struggle for the organization of the other house, when every democratic vote, North and South, was given in solid column in support of the democratic nominee, not one northern know nothing could be found ready to support a distinguished gentleman of their own party from the State of Kentucky of unquestioned ability to fulfill the duties of the office. Finally, on the last vote, which carried to the Speaker's chair a gentleman whose political principles are particularly obnoxious to the southern States, the northern and southern wings of this new party were as sharply divided and as hostile to each other as were ever two antagonistic parties in the history of the republic.

Mr. President, with what justice, with what propriety, can a party thus divided on sectional principles claim for itself the title of "national?" The continuance of its organization can do no good. It is powerless for aught but mischief. It may succeed now in subserving the purposes or promoting the interests of that party whose acknowledged leaders on this floor are the honorable senator from New York and the two honorable Senators from Massachusetts—it can subserve no other purpose.

And now, sir, when the struggle is narrowed down to a contest between the democratic and republican parties, I should be recreant to my trust—recreant to every principle of duty and feeling of patriotism—if I allowed my conduct to be influenced by the memory of past party prejudices. On that question, which overshadows all others, the democratic platform is identical with that of the old whig party; and, in declaring my adhesion to the former, I but change name, not principle. I, sir, therefore, declare my purpose to join the democratic party. I declare my intention to use the utmost efforts of my feeble abilities to insure its success. In its triumph—as triumph it assuredly will—the constitution of my country will be secured from the dangers with which it is menaced; kind and brotherly feelings amongst the people of all sections of the confederacy will be restored; religious intolerance will be rebuked; the equality of the States, the keystone of the arch of the governmental fabric, will be preserved intact; and peace, prosperity and happiness will smile upon the land.

Although, in coming to this determination, after long and anxious deliberation, my own convictions alone would have sufficed to dictate my course, it would be uncandid for me not to say that I feel encouragement from the fact that other and abler and better men than I have taken the same view of their duty in this crisis which my own convictions have pointed out to me. From all parts of the country comes the cheering intelligence that gallant, and patriotic, and high minded leaders of the old whig party, ever faithful to the conservative principles which they have professed, are rallying to the defence of the constitution from the attack of its fanatical assailants. On which side soever of this chamber I cast my eyes, I behold men whom the whig party ever delighted to honor lending their courage and strength to the success of that common cause which we together have espoused. Sir, the end is not yet; others will follow. The time will come, and come very soon; sooner than any think. As the designs of the enemy become more and more developed, the patriot band will be augmented with fresh recruits. Yes, sir; let the note of alarm be sounded through the land; let the people only be informed; let them be told of the momentous crisis which is at hand; and they will rise in their might, and placing their heel on the head of the serpent that has glided into their Eden, they will crush it to the earth, once and forever.

When in Louisiana these facts were suggested to the people they were treated with scornful incredulity, and southern Catholics and southern slaveholders enrolled themselves by thousands in the ranks of the new party. Fortunately for the good of the country, the sudden and overwhelming success of the new party in some of the northern States emboldened it to throw off the mask and in the celebrated Philadelphia convention the hideous features of this veiled prophet were displayed in all their naked deformity. There the entire Louisiana delegation were ignominously expelled from the portals of the convention because they professed the Catholic religion.—There, sir, it was openly avowed that the object of the organization was not simply to repeal or amend the naturalization laws for the future, but it was avowed, that they intended to strike at rights already acquired; that their object was to divide the citizens of this country into two classes, unequal in their rights—a project as hostile to the true theory and principle of the constitution as is the present project of dividing the States into unequal classes.

There, sir, this party, miscalled "national," after long, and angry, and violent debate, finally succeeded in adopting into the platform its celebrated twelth section—a meagre recognition of southern rights, adopted almost exclusively by southern votes—scarcely adopted before it was repudiated by the protest of the northern delegates, followed by a repudiation of a majority of the northern lodges, who, in the stupid insolence of their temporary success, boasted that they did not want the South. They want it now, sir.

No sooner had the views and purposes of this party become displayed by the action of the Philadelphia convention than my path of duty was clear. In an address to my constituents, I informed them of what I had heard before leaving Washington. I stated my belief that the purpose of the machinery of this party would be used for elevating to power the worst enemies of the South. I pointed out the hostility of the organization to southern rights, its hostility to freedom of conscience and religious belief. I went further, and expressed the conviction that the northern know nothings would coalesce with the northern abolitionists, and that by their united action they would force on a crisis, on the result of which would depend the destiny of this country. I predicted that they would tack to the appropriation bills some abolitionist proviso which could not become a law without the instant disruption of the Union.

Several thousand whigs in my State took the same view of the condition of public affairs that I did. Some refrained from voting; others attended democratic meetings, advocated openly the success of the democratic ticket and the result was a decisive democratic victory in the State of Louisiana. Time has yet to test the accuracy of my predictions about the appropriation bills. I may, however, be permitted to say that a speech has been publicly circulated, attributed to the honorable senator from New York, said to have been delivered by him in a meeting of his party, in which he threatens withholding supplies. I have upon my table a speech delivered in the other branch of Congress by another leader of the same party, in which I find this passage:

"I hope, for the ends of justice, and for the promotion of that peace which is the great desire of every patriot in the land, if the object cannot be otherwise secured, that we shall have a proviso appropriately placed on some of our appropriation bills, at the right time, restoring freedom to Kansas and Nebraska; and that there will be found nerve enough on the part of those gentlemen who talk loudly about freedom to stand by their colors. I fear, when the dollars and cents come in conflict with this *lip-love* of liberty, of which we have heard and read so much, there will be some yielding, because appropriations for some cherished object—some light-house or breakwater of *salt waves*, or something else—may be likely to miscarry. But, if there be that nerve which there ought to be, we shall move the Executive and the Senate to a concurrence with the popular will on this subject; or, if they will not concur, *stop the supplies.* There is a constitutional remedy; no man can justly say that is revolutionary."

Two Pictures.

I have subdued the nations of the earth; is there no other world for me to conquer?—*Alexander the Great.*

I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.—*St. Paul.*

☞In the republic of letters we sometimes meet with some specimens of the *scientific burlesque* so grotesquely amusing, that the wisest heads can hardly help laughing at them. The London Punch has had many examples in this kind, some of which gave grave offence to the learned professors and other officers of learned societies. The following is good:

If twenty seven inches of snow give three inches of water, how much milk will a cow give when fed on Ruta Baga turnips?

Answer: Multiply the flakes of snow by the hairs in the cow's tail—then divide the product by a turnip; and add a pound of chalk, and the sum will be the answer.

"Love your neighbor as you love yourself," said a parson to an honest member of his flock.

"The Lord help him, then, for I hate myself like pizen since I jined the know nothings last fall."

Tying a mackerel to your coat tail, and imagining yourself a whale, is one of the first lessons in codfish aristocracy,

Judge Lumpkin, of Georgia, recently related the following anecdote to illustrate the resort of some men when hard pushed in an argument: An old preacher was defending his doctrine against a man as ignorant as he was obstinate; at length the preacher said to his opponent: "Now, look here, my friend, don't you believe what *is to be, will be?*"—"No, I don't at all. I believe what *is to be, won't be.*" And there was an end of the argument.

MORMONS.—The Cleaveland papers report the arrival there of the four hundred Mormons who recently arrived from England.—The party was closely watched, one of the faithful being constantly stationed outside each car to prevent their communication with the worldly minded. Contamination with the uncircumcised would be awful!

A Circus Riot.

We learn that a dreadful fight occurred at Pittsborough, Chatham county, about a fortnight ago, between a party of men belonging to Robinson & Eldred's Circus and some citizens of Chatham, in which some of the latter were dreadfully beaten, and one, Mr. Joseph Stone, a very respectable citizen and merchant, so badly beaten that he is since dead. One report states that the Circus men were bailed; another that four of them were in jail. It is said that the difficulty in this case grew out of the misconduct of a liquor dealer of Chatham, and that the Circus men were not so much to blame as they generally are. But we think it is manifest, from the violence and rowdyism and drunkenness, and dissoluteness, and disease, and kidnapping, which so often mark the progress of these people, that the people should call upon the Legislature to prohibit them from coming into the State at all. The price is too great to pay for a night of vulgar amusement.—*Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.*

☞On Saturday last an extraordinary hail storm, preceded by thunder and lightning, passed over a portion of Fulton county, New York. The Herald says:

"In Johnstone there was not a window blind or piece of lattice work in the town that was not broken. The window glass was smashed, small houses and barns were torn down, large trees uprooted, and those that withstood the gale were denuded of their branches and leaves. All the fences were levelled, and irreparable damage done to the fruit trees and growing crops. Several men were knocked senseless, and it is reported that one or two were killed. The cattle also suffered severely. The storm lasted but half an hour, yet it did incredible damage in that short space of time. Some of the hail stones that lay unmelted in the sun two hours after the storm was over were four times the size of a hen's egg."

☞The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard says:

"The fuss and excitement about the castigation of Mr. Sumner by Col. Preston S. Brooks has all quieted down, and the subject is hardly named. Sumner will remain in doors for a few days under the advice of his medical attendant. Several members of the Massachusetts delegation to Cincinnati are here, and express very freely their entire approval of the affair, and they say the people of Massachusetts will do likewise when they come to their reason. The New York Express, New York Journal of Commerce, and the Philadelphia Journal all condemn Sumner's speech, and say as long as such orations are allowed, so long will fists and bludgeons be used in the halls of the Capitol."

WESTERN GIANTS IN THEIR SLUMBERS.—The Burlington (Iowa) State Gazette says, while some workmen were engaged in excavating for the cellar of Gov. Grimes' new building, on the corner of Maine and Valley streets, they came upon an arched vault some ten feet square, which, on being opened, was found to contain eight human skeletons of gigantic proportions. The walls of the vault are about fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement or indestructible mortar. The vault is about six feet deep, from the base to the arch. The skeletons are in a good state of preservation, and we venture to say are the largest remains ever found, being a little over eight feet long.

SPEAK KINDLY TO THE ERRING.—No bad man is ever brought to repentance by angry words, bitter and scornful reproaches. He fortifies himself against reproof, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser.—Yet guilty and hardened as he seems, he has a heart in his bosom and may be melted to tears by a gentle voice. Whoso, therefore, can restrain his disposition to chide, and can bring himself down to a fallen brother, will soon find a way to better feeling within.—Pity and patience are the two keys which unlock the human heart.

McGarrell has been sentenced at Wheeling, Va., to pay a fine of $50, and be imprisoned twenty days, for biting off the nose of Dennin.

THE PARADISE OF USURERS.—The ruling rates for money, on good security, in Nebraska Territory, are from 6 to 7 per cent per month.

Why is twice eleven like twice ten? Because twice eleven are twenty two, and twice ten are twenty *too.*

☞A bill to punish drunkenness has been introduced into the Legislature of Massachusetts. It provides as follows:

"Section 1. Any person who shall be guilty of the crime of drunkenness, by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors, shall for the first offence be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars, or by confinement in the house of correction for a term not exceeding thirty days.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.—In Bedford (Va.) Circuit Court, at its last term, Wm. Steen, a gentleman eighty-four years of age, was sued by a young lady for damages for breach of promise, and mulcted in the sum of $750.

The house of Jacob Friend, four miles from St. Joseph, Missouri, was fired by some unknown person lately, and Mr. Friend, his wife and five children were burned. It is supposed that they were murdered before the fire.

We learn from our exchanges that Messrs. Estlin and Cuddy, merchants of New Orleans, fought a duel on Wednesday the 21st. at Pass Christian. Mr. Cuddy was killed, and Mr. Estlin slightly wounded.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 12, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

DAVID COLEMAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

MARCUS ERWIN.

FOR SHERIFF:

G. W. HAMPTON.

Appointments.

The candidates for the Senate, Messrs. Coleman and Vance, will address the people at the following times and places:

Hemony muster ground,	Saturday	June 14.
Asheville,	Tuesday, "	17.
Flat Creek muster ground,	Saturday, "	21.
Hendersonville,	Tuesday, "	24.
Cathey's Creek,	Thursday, "	26.
Mills River, (Erwin & Seneker's Store)	Friday, "	27.
Whitson's Mill,	Saturday, "	28.

National Convention.

The National Convention of the Democratic party met in Cincinnati on Monday the 2d instant. Hon. John Ward, of Georgia, was elected President, with thirty one Vice Presidents and the same number of Secretaries.

A committee of one from each State was appointed to draft the platform. As our reports are only meagre despatches by telegraph, we are unable to lay the platform before our readers to day. We understand it endorses the State Rights principles imbodied in the Kansas bill—reaffirms the Monroe doctrine—denounces religious intolerance and proscription on account of birth place—declares in favor of free seas and free trade throughout the world—says the control of the highways of the Atlantic and Pacific should be secured—sympathises with the people of Central America in their effort to regenerate that portion of the Continent, and expects the next Administration to make every proper effort to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain the permanent protection of the great outlets into it, &c., &c. This has the genuine ring of nationality, and is nothing more than was expected from a great national party, representing and doing equal and exact justice to every section of the confederacy.

After the platform was adopted, the balloting for a candidate for the Presidency commenced, Buchanan, Pierce, Douglas and Cass being in nomination. The first ballot resulted as follows: Buchanan, 135; Pierce, 122; Douglas, 33; Cass, 5. After the fourteenth ineffectual ballot, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, when, upon the 17th ballot, Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, received the nomination.

This is all the information we have. Nothing said about the Vice Presidency.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan is not an unexpected event. He is an able statesman, a sound National Democrat, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the sound men of all sections. More on the subject, when we become possessed of the full and definite action of the Convention.

Celebration.

We are requested to say that Blackmer Lodge, No. 162, A. Y. M., will celebrate the 24th of June, by appropriate ceremonies and an address from Col. James B. Rankin.—The celebration will take place at their Hall on Reems Creek.

☞At the Mecklenburg Superior Court, Judge Ellis presiding, James Donehoe, indicted for the killing of Mice Taylor, a free boy, was found guilty of manslaughter, and punished by branding.

County Convention.

The County Convention on Saturday last—the proceedings of which will be found in another column—was a spirited affair. Every Captain's Company in the county was represented, and in addition to the regularly appointed delegates, a large number of our political friends were present.

The resolutions passed on the occasion are such as will meet a ready endorsement at the hands of a large majority of the people.

The nomination for the House of Commons is, in every aspect in which it can be viewed, a first rate one—no better could have been made. Marcus Erwin is a man of the people. They know him, and knowing they are willing to commit their interests to his hands. Of his ability it is unnecessary to speak, for he is well known as one of the best informed men and most successful popular debaters in the State. Those who heard him last Saturday, if they never heard him before, know that he is every inch a man, and that his blows cannot fail to hasten the demise of Know Nothingism in this county. With such a standard bearer, we go into the contest doubly assured of victory.

Col. George W. Hampton, the nominee for Sheriff, is well known to a large portion of the citizens of the county as a straight forward, upright, energetic business man, thoroughly qualified for the duties of the office for which he has been put forward, and in every way worthy the confidence of the people of his native county.

To our friends we wish to say a word.—Our candidates are in the field—placed there, not by any action of their own, but by the preference of a majority of the party as represented in a fairly constituted Convention.—We have it in our power, as we sincerely believe, to elect them; and duty to our country, justice to our candidates, and faithfulness to our own obligations, require that we do so. To secure this great end, all jealousies and heart burnings, should any such exist, must be forgotten. A cheerful acquiescence will, we believe, be found to pervade our ranks.—Slight personal objections, should they be entertained by any towards the nominees, will not be suffered to influence a member of the party. Our candidates are but the representatives of our principles, and should be supported as such. Then let us go earnestly, vigorously, and unanimously to work, and the first Thursday in August will witness the triumph of our candidates, the vindication of our principles, and glorious old Buncombe forever rid of the proscriptive dogmas of Know Nothingism.

After the Convention adjourned, loud calls were made for David Coleman, Esq., who came forward and addressed the crowd in a stirring and eloquent speech.

Emory and Henry College.

We have received the Annual "Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Emory and Henry College, Washington county, Va."—One hundred and eighty three students were in attendance during the session just closed. The Fall session commences on the 3rd Thursday in August.

News!

The Raleigh Star does up fancy work of the most exquisite pattern and finish. For example, it says—

"We understand that there was estimated to have been fifteen hundred persons present to hear the candidates when they spoke at Asheville, and that the *crowd was most enthusiastic all the time Mr. Gilmer was speaking.*"

The central twinkler ought to be spanked for poking fun at its friends here in this way. "Phancy their pheelings," and keep your irony at home.

Fire.

A fire occurred in Greensboro' last week, which destroyed property to the amount of two or three thousand dollars.

☞The Queen of England was thirty seven years old on the 24th of May. She is in the eighteenth year of her reign as sovereign.

☞The Empress Eugenie has entered her thirty-second year, having been born on the 5th May, 1825.

☞Miss Maria Brewer, said to be the only "National Democrat" in the town of West Rupents, Vt., has been appointed post mistress there.

Public Schools.—Missouri appropriates yearly the large sum of $217,664,40 for her public schools.

☞Some of the Massachusetts Know Nothings are very indignant at the caning which Mr. Brooks gave to Mr. Sumner. The "American Council of Worcester," says a telegraph report, "has resolved in case of the commissions of any further outrages on Massachusetts men in Congress, to hold themselves prepared to depart at an hour's notice for Washington, and if necessary to defend them against any personal assault." It is, at least, some consolation to know, that they do not consider it necessary, for the first whipping that Sumner received, to do more than express their indignation; but if Brooks should do so again, they will all go up to Washington and protect him from, we suppose, any third assault.

Convention in Haywood.

The proceedings of a County Convention of the Democratic and Anti Know Nothing party of Old Haywood, will be found on our first page.

The Convention made most excellent selections of County candidates. Dr. Samuel L. Love, the nominee for the House of Commons, is probably the strongest man in the county. An able defender of pure Republican principles, and a kind hearted and accomplished gentleman, he will be, we have not a doubt, triumphantly elected. We have not heard of any opposition.

F. M. Davis, Esq., is a capital selection for Sheriff, and with the feeling which exists in the county, his election is sure.

A valued friend writing from Haywood says—"I am happy to inform you that our party was never before so well organized; and I have no doubt you will be able to record a glorious victory won by the Anti Know Nothing party of this county. You will see we have a strong ticket, which will be sustained by the people in August next."

High Prices.—Twenty negroes were sold at the Court House of Shelby county, Alabama, on the 6th instant, and brought an average of $900. Men, common field hands, averaged $1,350, and one woman, 28 years old, with an infant child, sold for $1,541.

Indiana All Right.

The Louisville Democrat says: "The democrats have carried *every* city and town in Indiana by overwhelming majorities, with the exception of Jeffersonville, and there they have gained 100 votes since the elections last year. All hail, Indiana. This secures her for the democratic nominee for the presidency."

A Caution.—The $5 bills on the Bank of Charlotte, N. C., are being changed to $50's. The public are accordingly cautioned to be on their guard. The vignette of the $5's is a steam car and that of the $50's is several mounted hunters pursuing their game.

Death of a Veteran.—Philip Stroud, a native of Virginia, and a Revolutionary soldier, died in Arkansas on the 3d ult., in the 106th year of his age. He was also a volunteer in the war of 1812, notwithstanding his age.

☞A marriage took place a short time since, in New Orleans, La., at 7 o'clock in the evening, but the bride, was taken suddenly ill and died at 9 o'clock, so that the same paper that chonicled her nuptials also published her decease.

☞The grand jury of Fayetteville, N. C., has indicted the Bank of Fayetteville for issuing small notes.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, June 5.

Advices from Kansas to the 28th ult. state that dragoons were stationed at Lawrence and Topeka.

It was reported that a party of Buford's men having committed depredations near Ossawottamie, the enraged settlers attacked them, but were dispersed with the loss of five killed.

The Missouri pro-slavery men were identified with these troubles, and had been ordered by the committee to leave the Territory.

Great excitement prevailed, and Shannon had sent United States troops to preserve order.

The Congressional Committee had gone to Westport, and would leave for Washington on the 10th.

Thirteen persons had been arrested for the murder of pro-slavery men near Ossawottamie.

Washington Municipal Election.

Washington, June 3.

At the Municipal election to-day there was considerable fighting and many were injured.

Washington, June 4.

Wm. B. Magruder, Esq., the Anti-Know Nothing, or Union Candidate, has been elected Mayor of this city.

Connecticut Election for U. S. Senator.

New Haven, June 4.

The Legislature of this State has elected Mr. Dixon, American Republican, as United States Senator *vice* Mr. Toucey.

New Orleans Penitentiary Partly Destroyed.

New Orleans, June 2.

The east wing of the New Orleans Penitentiary has been destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000. Nine prisoners escaped.

Rhode Island Convention.

Providence, (R. I.) June 3.

The American Convention of this State has repudiated Mr. Fillmore.

CARD.

Mr. Editor: Please say through the News that I am no longer a Know Nothing, and intend to vote with the great National Democratic party. A. W. KIZER.

June 7th, 1856.

CARD.

Mr. Atkin—I wish to say to the public through your paper that I am off from the Know Nothing party. I intend to be a free man the ballance of my life, and at all times and under all circumstances vote for the man of my choice. MITCHELL INGLE.

June 4th, 1856.

[For the Asheville News.]

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Anti Know Nothing and Democratic County Convention for the County of Buncombe, assembled at the Court House in Asheville on Saturday the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Dr. W. L. Hilliard, the Convention was organized by appointing Col. S. W. DAVIDSON President, and George C. Alexander, Lambert C. Clayton, Jesse R. Weaver, J. Shipman and P. Israel, Vice Presidents, and Thos. W. Atkin and John W. Wells, Secretaries.

The Secretary called over the list of Captain's Companies, when the following gentlemen came forward and enrolled their names as Delegates, viz:

Bent Creek.—Jackson Shipman, Robert Hughes, James Case, J. T. Morgan, Jesse Case.

Old Homony—S. M. Morgan, S. D. Clark, Elijah Morgan, Wms. Green, Wm. Morgan.

Homony Rifle—J. Brooks, Wm. Rutherford, W. H. Green, J. S. Rutherford, Abner Morgan.

Sulphur Springs—James M. Jarrett, J. G. Miller, Sims Owubey, F. M. Starnes, E. R. Cole.

New Found—P. Israel, John Felmet, J. W. Ballew, M. Jones, S. Hampton.

Turkey Creek Rifle—R. P. Wells, John Embler, Robert Hawkins, J. B. Mears, W. T. Erwin.

Turkey Creek—F. D. Black, Lewis Plemmons, John Brown, John Miles, D. A. Blackwell.

Sandy Mush—John W. Wells, Isaac Jones, J. T. King, I. S. Prestwood, A. C. Robeson.

Flat Creek—A. Roberts, J. R. Roberts, J. H. Wild, P. M. Hughey, J. J. Fox.

Big Ivy—Charles M. Roberts, A. G. Anderson, Joseph McKinney, John Carter, Noah Morgan.

Flat Creek Rifle—R. H. Pickens, William Pickens, Jeremiah Cole, Thomas O. Roberts, Wm. M. Weaver.

Reems Creek—J. R. Weaver, G. J. D. Garrison, J. B. Weaver, A. J. Gill, Joel Cole.

Asheville—M. L. Neilson, W. L. Hilliard, J. T. Poor, Alexander Porter, T. W. Atkin.

Swannanoa—Samuel W. Davidson, Wm. Stepp, George C. Alexander, Alfred Burnett.

Fair View—L. C. Clayton, John Mc. Merrell, John Smart, Alexander Cooper, J. L. Patton.

Limestone—Jos. Lance, John Souther, David Merrell, W. R. Murray, M. L. Robinson.

After the names of the Delegates had been enrolled, on motion an invitation was extended to all Democrats and Anti Know Nothings present, who were not regular delegates, to take seats in the Convention and participate in its deliberations.

On motion of T. W. Atkin, a committee of one from each Captain's Company was appointed by the President to prepare business for the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee, viz:—Wm. L. Hilliard, J. R. Weaver, W. Pickens, George C. Alexander, L. C. Clayton, J. T. Morgan, Wms. Green, W. Rutherford, J. G. Miller, S. Hampton, R. P. Wells, L. Plemmons, J. R. Roberts, C. M. Roberts, J. W. Wells, W. R. Murray.

The committee reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the principles of the Kansas–Nebraska Bill present the only just and constitutional method of settling the agitation which fanatics at the North have forced upon the country by their persevering efforts to break down the institution of Slavery.

Resolved, That whatever is just to all sections, and warranted by the plain intent and meaning of the Constitution, can hardly fail to be expedient;—we therefore heartily approve of the passage of the Kansas–Nebraska Act, regarding it as a measure of equal and exact justice to every section of the Union, and we stand prepared to defend it against its open foes, the Black Republicans of the North, who have pronounced it an "iniquity and a swindle," or its more insidious and dangerous assailants, the Know Nothings of this State, who publicly proclaim it a "reckless and unwise measure."

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret oath bound political societies, whose avowed objects are to establish religious and other tests not required by the Constitution as qualifications for office.

Resolved, That we cannot and will not support for office any man who has sworn, as the Know Nothings have, to proscribe all persons outside of their Order, whether of native or foreign birth, whether Catholics or Protestants in their religious faith; and that the pretext that this organization has abolished the secresy of their proceedings, by no means satisfies us that they are not still bound to carry out their proscriptive creed, to which they were originally sworn.

Resolved, That we are in favor of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment, as the only practicable mode in which that reform in the Constitution can be obtained.

Resolved, That the noble and gallant bearing of our candidate for Governor, Hon. Thomas Bragg, in his recent visit to this section of this State, gives us the best assurance that he will (as he deserves to be) be triumphantly re-elected to the high position he now so worthily fills.

Resolved, That the course of our Representative in Congress, Hon. T. L. Clingman, has our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That our late State Senator, David Coleman, Esq., has discharged his duty manfully and ably in the high position he so recently occupied; that we put him on the track again, confident that he will carry the District by an increased majority over his last vote.

Resolved, That in making nominations for the Sheriffalty and Commons in this Convention the names of candidates shall be presented viva voce by their respective friends, and that the persons so put in nomination shall be voted for by ballot. If five persons are nominated, after the first ballot the two who shall have received the smallest number of votes shall be dropped. If at any time less than five persons shall be in nomination, then after each successive ballot the person having the smallest number of votes shall be dropped until a selection of a candidate shall be made.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the House of Commons, when upon the first ballot Marcus Erwin, Esq., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was chosen.

On motion, a committee of two persons was appointed to wait upon Mr. Erwin and inform him of his nomination and ask his acceptance of it.

The committee soon returned, accompanied by Mr. Erwin, who addressed the Convention and accepted the nomination.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Sheriff, when upon the first ballot Col. George W. Hampton having received a majority of all the votes cast was chosen. Col. Hampton came forward and accepted the nomination.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the Officers of the Convention for the dignified and able manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The proceedings of this Convention were ordered to be published in the Asheville News and North Carolina Standard, and then the Convention adjourned.

S. W. DAVIDSON, President.

G. C. Alexander, L. C. Clayton, J. R. Weaver, J. Shipman, P. Israel, } Vice Presidents.

Thos. W. Atkin, John W. Wells, } Secretaries.

Know Nothingism in California.—The San Francisco Herald draws the following picture of the prospects of the "order" in California:

"The first two spring elections in this State have resulted in the defeat of the know nothings. This was to be expected from their worse than supineness in the legislature. They have not redeemed their trust; they have not answered the expectations of the conservative citizens who voted for them, and there will be few honest tears shed when they shall be utterly routed and overthrown. The party has really played a most discredible and sorry part since its advent to power. Not a single measure of general utility have its members passed; and they have frittered away their time in unworthy feuds, sectional bickerings, the consideration of Sunday laws, and other tomfoolery and rubbish of a like character."

Acknowledging the Corn.—The Philadelphia "News," a leading organ and advocate of the K. N. order, has but confessed the truth when it says: "In common candor and frankness, we must admit that we look no longer for any good to result from the deliberations of Know Nothing councils, nor the organization of that party. The fact is—and it would be worse than folly to disguise it—Know Nothingism is effete. It has lost the respect and confidence of the mass of the people, and now is only the foot ball of the corrupt and unprincipled political demagogues who seek place and power by means of its secret machinery, but whom the people have no confidence in, and never will support in any movement they may undertake.

"From all sections of the State," says the Dallas (Texas) *Herald*, "we hear of scores abandoning the proscriptionists and connecting themselves with the Democracy. The most blinded cannot fail to see that Know Nothingism in Texas is 'a dead cock in the pit.' When a ship is sinking there is a rush of those aboard to some place of refuge. Such is the case with the deluded followers of Sam. There is a perfect stampede in his ranks, and hundreds who lately esteemed it a high privilege to touch the hem of the garment of the Black Knight of the dark-lanterns, now regard contact with him as deadly contagion."

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, publishes the names and political principles of those who voted for Banks as Speaker on the last ballot when he was elected under the plurality vote. From an analysis of that vote, it will be seen that of the 103 votes which he obtained, 79 were elected to Congress as Know Nothings, and 24 as Black Republicans. This vote proves that the Know Nothing party at the North are abolitionized, or so weak in numerical strength as to be unable to carry a single Northern State.—Take either horn of the dilemma, and it shows conclusively that there is no possible chance for the success of Fillmore.

Creating a Sensation.—Why is it, that when the venerable Gorsuch, an unoffending Southern gentleman, was brutally murdered in Pennsylvania, we never heard of any indignation meetings, even in the South; but when a foul-mouthed abolitionist is not killed, but merely caned, such a vast sensation should be produced? Is the hide of a Yankee abolitionist of more value than the life of a Southern gentleman?—*Carolina Times.*

Suicide.

We regret to learn that a young man, in the eastern part of this District, by the name of Stokes, committed suicide, the other day, by hanging himself. He had been ploughing—come into dinner—and, after reading a chapter in the Bible, went off to the woods, took off his clothes, and hung himself with his plough line. It was several days before his body was found!—*Greenville Enterprise.*

Death Among the Mud Turtles.—The Sandusky (Ohio) Register says: "It is a singular fact that the common mud turtles are coming ashore dead, by thousands, in the 'Cove,' and on Cedar Point. The beach is lined with them, and every wave seems to add to the number. The cause of such general destruction is to be found in the past winter, which froze the water so closely as to leave no chance for the poor creatures to get air, so they drowned by thousands. On Cedar Point, the number washed ashore is almost countless."

State of Deseret.—Advices from Salt Lake to the 26th of March have been received at St. Louis. A convention to frame a State constitution met on the 24th. A constitution was drawn up and reported by a special committee, which was adopted by the convention. It is said to be a brief and plain document, and to contain nothing about slavery, but announces entire toleration to all religious sects and denominations. A memorial was adopted by the convention asking admission into the Union, and two delegates were appointed to present it to Congress.

A Western writer thinks that if the proper way of spelling tho is "though," and ate "eight" and bo "beau," the proper way of spelling potatoes is "poughteighteaux." The new way of spelling softly is "psoughtleigh."

A Wolf Hunt in Kansas.

A letter to the "St. Louis Republican" from Palermo, Kansas Territory, says the cold weather and deep snows have driven the wolves into the settlements to seek for food, and the most pleasant and exciting pastime of the settlers is to give them chase. The writer then proceeds to give the following account of a wolf hunt and the finding of a human skeleton in the cavity of a tree:

A few days since, while riding in the rear of our town, in a small ravine, through which a streamlet takes its quiet way beneath its crystal covering, and whose irrigation has produced tall grasses and shrubs that makes a hiding place for game, I came suddenly upon a large black wolf. He was scratching at a thin place in the ice, and seemed almost famished for water. When he saw me he started in full run for the forest in the river bottom. I kept upon his heels and tried to ride upon him. He was almost exhausted, and just as I supposed he would give out, he slipped into the hollow of a large cotton wood tree.

I stopped the hole through which he entered, and came back to town and got an axe and the dogs, and the assistance of Frank Maham and William Palmer, and together, we returned to cut him out. The dogs were anxious, and we were prepared with our guns to receive him.

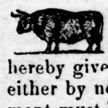
When we had made a large hole, about four feet from the ground, the dogs *jumped at* it on the outside and the wolf on the inside, and such barking, growling, snapping and howling, I never heard before. It made the woods resound for a great distance, and brought several of the neighbors to the spot. Things continued so for a while and we consulted what had best be done. We could not shoot the wolf through this opening, without too great a risk of killing the dogs, for he only appeared at the inside when the dogs were at the outside. We finally concluded to stop the hole that we had made, and fell the tree by chopping a narrow gash all around it.

The tree came down a little sooner than we expected. Frank Mahan had the axe lifted for another stroke, as it went over with a crash. The wolf, with bristled back and glaring eyes, and glittering teeth, leaped at his throat with terrible ferocity. The descending axe met it half way, cleaving its skull and laying it dead at his feet.

We had no time to express our wonder, and congratulations at his narrow and singular escape, before our attention was called to that which filled us with amazement, if not dread. It was a human skeleton, medium size, and of a female, hidden in the cavity of the tree.—Its posture was erect, and the bones were held together by a kind of clear integument that seemed to cover, like a transparent skin, the entire frame. The jar of the felled tree severed several of the joints, and we drew them all out and placed them again in form. The proportions were perfect and the limbs straight, indicating a contour, when in flesh, of perfect symmetry. Who could it have been that thus perished, years ago, in this wild forest? and how came her death in this strange place! were queries that were immediately suggested. Could it have been some maiden, who like the bride in "The Mistletoe Bough," had concealed herself from her lover in the heart of this old tree, and become fastened there and died? Or, in escaping wild beasts, had climbed in this close retreat, whence she *could not* extricate herself? These were natural suggestions, for the skeleton fitted close in the cavity and seemed to have been fastened there.—How many years ago this frame possessed vitality, and how many years it had inhabited this time worn, storm-rocked tenement, and how it came there, and to what race it once belonged, will remain a mystery until the universal revelation.

☞We are authorized to announce Capt. J. J. Greer as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

TAKE NOTICE.



Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as a excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and No. 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. Lindsey, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair,
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part by the 29th July, one fourth part by the 26th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857.—Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmissions, but application to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract, forwarded to the navy agent at , or to , for signature and certificate.

(Date)

(Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in the case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors { A. B. / C. D.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12 black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas, No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

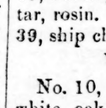
No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 9, white pine mast timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars, and hickory bars. No. 15, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 24, pig iron. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20 composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 27, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery.

June 12, 1856.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.



I desire to sell my **FARM**, on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing

300 ACRES.

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the ballance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.

On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

ORCHARD,

Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early Fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.

MOSES SMITH.

June 12th, 1856.

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

$400 REWARD.

SOME three years since my negro man,

Amos,

absconded, since which time I have been unable to get hold of him. He is about 5 feet 7 to 10 inches high, about twenty eight years old, nearly white, his face freckled, hair inclined to curl at the bottom of his head, eyes hazle or blue. He is a good HARNESS maker, somewhat dissipated in his habits, can read, write and cypher a little, and is no doubt passing himself for a white man.

Amos was raised by Mr. Lewis Dickey, of Spartanburg District, and his wife belongs to Dr. Bivings of Spartanburg. The last certain information I had of him he was in Kanawha county, Va. I believe he is in Western North Carolina or Western Virginia.

I will give Four Hundred Dollars for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg, Abbevile Dist., S. C., June 5, 1856.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes;)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;
And many others, too numerous to mention, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.

june 5.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business. Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

Sale of Town Lots.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, for the sale of the Town Lots for the Town of **MARSHALL**, will sell at public auction, on Friday the Thirteenth of June, next, the said Lots, or what remains unsold, on a credit of One, Two and Three years. Note and approved security will be required on the day of sale. Sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

JOHN A. FAGG,
A. E. BAIRD,
J. F. MITCHELL. } *Com.*

June 5, 1856. 3w

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

EXTRA COURT.

ORDERED, by his Honor, J. L. BAILEY, a Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the State of North Carolina, that an Extra Term of said Court be opened and held for the County of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on the third Monday in June next, when and where suitors and witnesses will attend.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clerk.*

Asheville, April 17, 1856. 6w [Spectator copy

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at ASTON'S.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton,
FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

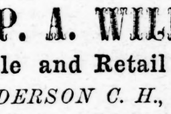
August 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

SOME twelve months ago the undersigned gave to L. A. Brigman a note for twenty-five dollars. As said note has been paid, we are determined not to pay it again.

PEAK & HENRY.

April 24, 1856.



THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

4000 Bushels of Corn,

For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

JOHN W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive **AMPLE SUPPLIES** of all the new and fashionable

Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

LOW PRICE SYSTEM,

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for; and trust by adhering to the method of

SELLING GOODS CHEAP.

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Can be had at this Office.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot, being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, legborn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; draw chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

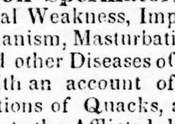
Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.



From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.

W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. D. BOYD, " "

C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications shotfld be addressed to

J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamius' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

VALUABLE

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, April 23, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid on compliance with the provisions of law relative to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,

Pres't ex-officio of Literary Board

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	DIS. SHARE.
Alamance,	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,746	1305 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,651	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	983 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1476 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 25
Franklin,	9 510	1151 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17 303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	628 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,607	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,685	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,624	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	750 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9.034	1085 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14 957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1811 12
Richmond,	7,936	752 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12 388	1286 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	751 76
Stokes,	8,490	1028 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3;348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 26
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

May 15, 1856—w3w.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life; Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,

162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

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THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

And He Said---Write! Write!

THERE is nothing so important as to WRITE what you do WRITE RIGHT—and in order that your WRITING may be done RIGHT, look RIGHT, and read RIGHT, you ought RIGHT away to secure one of those Super Extra Gold Pens, just received RIGHT from Philadelphia, and which are being sold RIGHT fast and at RIGHT low figures, at ASTON'S.

April 10—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,

St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.